

## REPUBLICANS SEIZE DUBLIN POLL TALLY

Armed Men Enter National University and Take All Voting Records.

OFFICIALS HAD A COPY

Shows 1,973 Votes for Treaty, 760 Against; Choosing 3 Members to 1.

SOME TROUBLE IN SLIGO

Protestants Kidnaped in East Mayo and Interference at Waterford.

DUBLIN, June 16 (Associated Press).—When the final results of the elections in the national university polling were about to be declared to-night, thirteen armed men, headed by Rory O'Connor of the Republican army, entered the polling place, held up the officials and seized all documents and the tally sheets.

The officials had taken a copy of the result, which showed that in addition to Prof. John MacNeill, Speaker of the Dail Eireann, and Prof. Michael Hayes, Dail Minister of Education, who are in favor of the treaty, the anti-panel candidate, Prof. Stockley, and the pro-treaty independent, Prof. McGinnis, were elected, while Dr. Ada English, anti-treaty, and Prof. Connolly, pro-treaty, were defeated. The treaty votes polled at the university aggregated 1,973 and anti-treaty 760.

No Trouble Elsewhere.

With the exception of this incident the universal verdict to-night was that Ireland never had had such a lame election as that which took place today to choose members of Parliament. All over the city and in the county of Dublin the day was devoid of incident. The voting was somewhat more brisk than had been expected. A large number of women cast their ballots at the polls. The general estimate to-night was that about fifty per cent of the voters on the register exercised the franchise. The publication of the constitution evoked no expression of opinion from Eamon de Valera, leader of the Republican faction. Mr. de Valera declined to speak concerning it on the ground that he had not had time to read the document. Mr. de Valera has abandoned his visit to Scotland. No reason has been assigned for his action.

DUBLIN, June 16 (United News).—Instances of interference in today's elections were reported from Sligo, East Mayo, two independents, working as election agents, kidnaped some Protestants and warned them not to vote under duress of reprisals. Armed bands held up election officials at Waterford, and finally yielded to many protests and allowed their captives to proceed.

Justice Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann, telegraphed to the British government that these would result in invalidating the elections if they continued.

A heavy vote was registered here and at other places for women voters and in large numbers, a large number of men favoring pro-treaty candidates.

## IRISH REPUBLICANS SAY CONSTITUTION IS ROTTEN

Object to Oath of Allegiance and Power of Veto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Tribune, Dublin, June 16.

About 75 per cent of the electorate went to the polls to-day. It is estimated, to vote for members of a new provisional Parliament. Whether the publication of the constitution last night swayed the voters is uncertain. Certainly the document felt like a wet blanket upon the mild supporters of the treaty, who thought that the British Cabinet would be broad minded enough to avoid mentioning the King in so many clauses. The newspapers have been very lenient, however, welcome the terms, believing that if enforced in the right spirit they will be a great boon to the country.

Rory O'Connor, leader of the dissident section of the Irish Republican army, said, "The thing is too rotten to talk about." Another Republican said, "We told you so," and a third declared, "The oath of allegiance, the provisions for talking which are stricter than in the treaty, prevents us serving the Free State Parliament."

Aside from the oath, the principal feature of the constitution criticized by the Republicans is that part which gives Great Britain the power of veto, though without giving her the power of initiating any Irish legislation. The Republicans say that the provision for veto through the King, which is practically identical in the crown colonies, would readily be used in the case of Ireland, because the King would be advised by the British Cabinet, which would judge all Irish legislation solely from the point of view of the British Empire. In this way, they point out, Ireland would be perpetually subordinated to British welfare.

Political circles are wondering what will be the immediate future of the Collins-De Valera coalition. According to that agreement, whenever an insurmountable difference arises, that difference shall be the occasion for a new election. De Valera is not expected to remain in a Cabinet which submits the constitution in its present form to Parliament, but he may try to amend it in Cabinet meetings before it reaches Parliament.

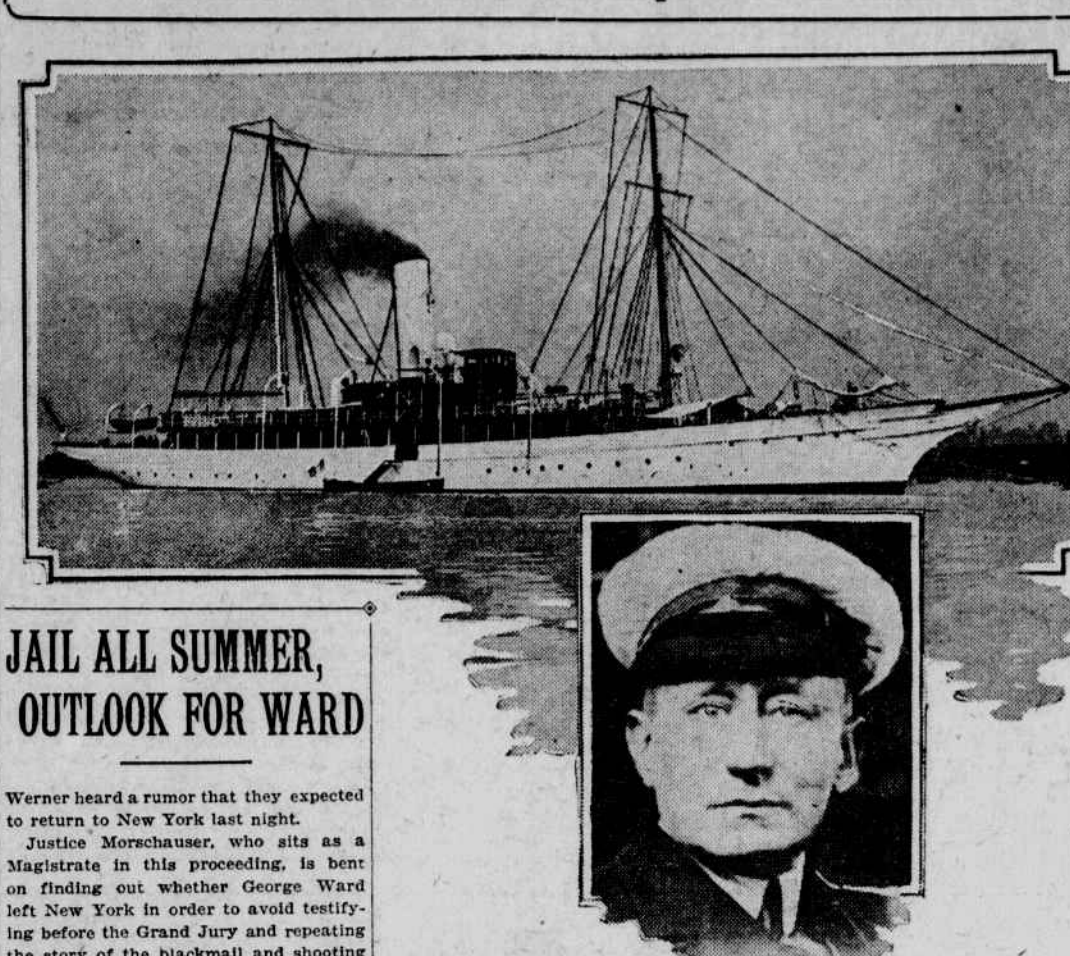
## WHEELLOCK INCOMPETENT.

Wife to Care for Former Bookmaker and His Property.

George A. Wheelock, a former well known bookmaker, yesterday was found to be mentally incompetent to administer his personal affairs and the affairs of his estate. A jury which for two days had heard testimony before Justice Richard H. Mitchell in the Supreme Court returned the verdict. The action was instituted by Mrs. Wheelock. She was appointed committee of Wheelock's person and property.

Wheelock is 63 years old. Since retiring from his activities on the turf he has been active in real estate operations and at the present time, according to his wife, owns an equity of \$25,000 in a loft building at 133 West Twenty-sixth street.

## Wireless Pioneer and His Experimental Yacht



## JAIL ALL SUMMER, OUTLOOK FOR WARD

Werner heard a rumor that they expected to return to New York last night.

Justice Morschauer, who sits as a Magistrate in this proceeding, is bent on finding out whether George Ward left New York in order to avoid testifying before the Grand Jury and repeating the story of the blackmail and shooting which Walter Ward told him on May 16, the day Peters was killed, and if so, upon whose advice he did so. The witnesses subpoenaed for Monday are George S. Ward, Mrs. Walter S. Ward, Lulu Barrows and Amy Mild, who are Mrs. Walter Ward's maids, and Ellwood M. Rabenold and Allan R. Campbell, lawyers. It has been explained in Williamsport that the senior Ward went there under Federal subpoena served on him by the Westchester subpoena which was issued.

Walter Ward was taken before Justice Morschauer a little before 1 P. M. yesterday. Allan Campbell and John F. Brennan stood up as his counsel.

"The defendant pleads not guilty, reserving the right to withdraw that plea and to make such other further pleas or motions as may be advised," said Campbell.

"There is one matter that I would like to present now because it seems paramount in this case, and that is the fixing of a date for a speedy trial of the action. The case has a number of special circumstances which we perhaps do not need to go into at length. The fact is that we have reached a time, when, unless the case is tried very shortly, it will have become a very short story. Your Honor announced yesterday that your Honor could not consider bail in this case."

"No bail; it is a murder case," said Campbell.

Campbell then said it seemed logical to have the case tried as soon as possible, "because if he is innocent he should not suffer that period in jail, his health not being of the best, and if he is guilty there is certainly no harm or wrong done in having the case tried at once."

Refuses Any Preference.

Justice Morschauer pounded the bench as he replied: "There are a number of men out here in jail that are waiting to be tried. Why one man should be preferred by the District Attorney to another I cannot see. I am not going to try it. My term ends here on the 30th of June. I cannot see any reason why I should go on and try this case with other men who have been in jail for months waiting to be tried."

Campbell answered that a good many of these men were not in a hurry to be tried. In the colloquy the judge spoke of "relatives that the District Attorney needs as witnesses who are not in this State of Cambridge." Justice Morschauer then asked about the two other men, meaning Charley Ross and Jack.

"I do not know that the defendant has ever been charged with the responsibility for their appearance," said Campbell.

"I thought you might know where they are and could help us to find them," rejoined Justice Morschauer, dryly. The lawyer continued to plead that Walter Ward's case was distinguished from the others because the other defendants had not asked for an immediate trial. The judge replied that there was a colored man who has been in jail for several months and the District Attorney had asked to have his case tried.

"They stand equal before the law," Justice Morschauer added. He has to be tried first. I do not want to say all these things that I have got to say to you," he continued. "You keep on with it and some other things may happen. There is a pending matter before me now."

"There is no evidence against this man," pursued Campbell. "That is our contention from the beginning, that there is no evidence against him."

"There is evidence that he shot him, isn't there? He shot him?" Campbell answered this by saying he did not know what was before the Grand Jury. He pointed out that the moment the time for the defendant to speak arrived he came forward and was asking—

"Why didn't you go before the Grand Jury then and waive immunity?" broke in the judge. "You could have done that and saved all that trouble. This case will go on in the ordinary way. I do not think any more courtesy will be extended to your client than to any other man who is charged with murder in the first degree. The District Attorney will move this case when he gets ready and not before."

Ward Sent Back to Jail.

Attorney Brennan, speaking for the first time, asked if the District Attorney would move the case for trial.

"Why should he not have the right to move it when he desires?" Justice Morschauer asked, adding: "He cannot let you run his office."

Brennan then offered this: "The theory of Mr. Campbell is that there is no legal evidence here, and if there is not the case will be brief."

The judge answered: "The District Attorney is going to conduct his office without any help from the defendant."

"We do not offer him help, but we stand here with the presumption of innocence," said Brennan. Finally Justice Morschauer said that if the District Attorney would be ready in July he thought Justice Tompkins could try the case, but that was for the District Attorney to say. Ward was then sent back to jail.

After his first night in a cell Ward told Wardes John Hill yesterday morning that he felt as fit as a fiddle, but as the warden doesn't know just how fit a fiddle feels he felt that the answer felt something to be desired. In court Ward looked tired, but smiled occasionally. So far he has sent to a restaurant for all his meals, including chicken for dinner last evening. "Eats well, sleeps well and behaves himself," said the warden.

Guglielmo Marconi, foremost wireless inventor, is in New York after a three weeks' trip across the Atlantic aboard the Elettra (above). He reports great progress in experiments to overcome static.

## MARCONI PREDICTS JUNKING OF CABLES IN RADIO AGE

Continued from First Page.

marvelous facts are now commonplace understood by most American children." He stopped there, this English-looking Italian, and his vividly blue eyes shone with enthusiasm. Success and millions of money have not bored Guglielmo Marconi with the great game of wireless—that is plain.

"It is amazing to perceive what has been going on in America, ever since my last visit," he said. "For forty-eight hours, approaching New York, I was entertained by broadcasted concerts, speeches, advice, all as clear as silver bells, and what I heard went into thousands of American homes. I find a perfect passion for radio knowledge in this country."

"You are far ahead of every other country on earth in radio development, but that is not surprising, because some of the finest electrical engineers in the world are here, great geniuses like Steinmetz. Neither England nor Italy is keeping pace with the United States in this charming science."

"Waves Can Encircle World."

The world across the shining water, the blue stretch between the Elettra and the Columbia Yacht Club dock in the Hudson, was trying to enmesh Marconi and steal him away from his work; trying to lure him to expensive "feeds" and high sounding talk fees. Persons highly elevated socially wanted the luster of his name. Their agents came aboard and spoke according to their souls or skill, but Marconi baffled them all with his placid courtesy and his diplomatic evasion of definite promise.

His mind snapped back to things worth while. "I have been experimenting for four months," he said, taking up the sending key once more, "and while I have no new discoveries to announce, I can say that I have proved that a wireless message can be sent all the way around the earth, 25,000 miles."

"Heretofore, the longest sending, I believe, was half way, 12,500 miles, but with the perfected instrument the earth can be completely looped. I can say, too, that in the near future it will be easier to send long distance, five, ten, fifteen thousand miles, than it will be to send short distances, five hundred, a thousand or two thousand miles."

"The importance of long distance radio," continued Marconi, as he moved the gull-like swoop of a big white hydro-airplane roller-coasting up the Hudson, "is that commercial messages can be sent more swiftly and more cheaply than by cable. It will save the public a lot of money, this perfected wireless transmission, and some of these cables will be a memory."

Getting Upper Hand of Static.

"Another important series of experiments I conducted aboard the Elettra while cruising between the Azores and the Bermudas in the last three weeks had to do with the elimination of static. Static is the pest of us wireless folk. It is the mysterious dead hand that paralyzes our wonderful, winging, vigorous electric energy. Every wireless operator knows what it is to be paralyzed by static."

Aboard the Elettra I made many tests of high and low frequency filters for the elimination of static, and these tests were very successful; so much so that I will have much of interest to report to your electrical engineers when I speak before them on Tuesday night. Much of the static may now be eliminated, though the problem has not been solved completely."

"A third series of experiments had to do with sending and receiving at high speed. There were times when I sent, actually, at the rate of 200 words a minute, the swiftest rate ever attained upon a ship at sea, and many times when I received at the rate of more than 100 words a minute. One of the things I hope to do while in the United States for the next three weeks is to test the speed of our wireless instruments to receive at the rate of 100 words, and I want to see if this attained speed is not of commercial value."

Has Many Visits to Make.

Marconi will live aboard the yacht, which is anchored off West Eighty-sixth street, or he may spend some time at the Ritz-Carlton. He was not altogether certain which he would decide on. On Tuesday night he speaks before the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Subsequently he will go to Schenectady to visit the works of the General Electric Company, where he will make an address for broadcasting from the company's big sending station.

Thereafter he will visit radio central on Long Island and will then make an inspection of the plants of the Radio Corporation of America at New Brunswick and Tuckerton, N. J. It also is probable that he will pay a visit to "WJZ," the broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Company at Newark. He wants to return to England by the middle of July.

Marconi's yacht and laboratory, the Elettra, is of 80 tons displacement and carries a crew of twenty-seven. She is commanded by Capt. Raphael Luro. Accompanying Mr. Marconi, as personal secretary, is a Belgian radio engineer, G. A. Mathieu. The Elettra left Southampton three weeks ago yesterday. She arrived in this port early yesterday and anchored in the Hudson just before noon.

'HERALD' INTRODUCED MARCONI TO AMERICA

Pioneer Demonstrated Wireless Here Late in 1899.

As Marconi, rich, famous, his name a synonym for the most modern of miracles, sailed into New York harbor yesterday morning he recalled that other coming, nearly twenty-three years ago, when he was obscure and struggling to make the world believe in his discovery that it was possible to send messages without wires.

He came then, in September, 1899, at the invitation of THE NEW YORK HERALD, to demonstrate rather dramatically the practicability of his new fangled wireless contraptions. THE NEW YORK HERALD engaged him to report the American Cup races of that year, the defence by the Columbia of the old international cup against the first of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrocks. The result of the demonstration was to prove to the world that a new agency had been discovered in the field of electricity.

Marconi's system had been tried out with the British flag in August, 1899, and that test, together with previous trials, had convinced James Gordon Bennett and THE NEW YORK HERALD that wireless communication was practicable.

Marconi agreed to come here and report the American Cup races and the announcement that he had been engaged, published in THE NEW YORK HERALD of September 12, 1899, attracted immediate interest. He arrived on September 21 and told the story of his discovery and what had been accomplished experimentally, and in the next few days he made a study of the city and the country over which his wireless messages would speed when the races began.

On September 23 he visited THE NEW YORK HERALD office, and the grand square was photographed in the library. A few days later Marconi set up his apparatus on board the steamship Ponce and began tests between that vessel and New York. On the day of the August Dewey parade he sent wireless messages aggregating more than one thousand words, some of them traveling "more than twenty miles" as THE NEW YORK HERALD of that day mentioned. He was proper pride and no little astonishment. This was on September 30.

The first race between the Columbia and the Shamrock, October 2, was no race, because the vessel was unable to finish within the time limit, but the disappointment served only to demonstrate the signal success of the Marconi wireless system. More than 2,500 words were flashed from the Ponce to THE NEW YORK HERALD office, and the news was received sixty seconds after it was ticked off aboard ship.

From THE NEW YORK HERALD to its guests aboard the Ponce went in return the important stock market quotations and the digest of the Venezuelan boundary decision. The next race, of October 5, also was a fizzle, but once more Marconi's wireless reports were swift, accurate and clear, and on that day he was the first to reassure the public regarding a rumor that the Grand Republic, excursion steamer, had sunk.

When Columbia won finally, on October 15, Marconi's wireless reports distanced all other reporting agencies, and there was the same satisfactory story to tell on October 17 and on October 20, when the series was ended with complete victory for the American defender.

The achievement of Marconi and THE NEW YORK HERALD in "covering" the cup races by wireless was the first test in the United States of the wireless discovery, and it was so emphatically successful that thereafter no doubt existed as to its value and usefulness.

MRS. GONZALES WINS ACTION.

Manuel Gonzales, former consul general of Costa Rica, lost his divorce action against Mrs. Josephine Gonzales when a jury before Justice McAvoy returned a verdict for her late Wednesday. The couple were married in August, 1914. In November, 1915, Mrs. Gonzales sued for separation and won a decree on the ground of cruelty. Subsequently Mr. Gonzales began suit for annulment alleging a fraud, but the suit was discontinued.

## NEGRO BAN ISSUE AROUSES HARVARD

University 'Turning Into a Southern Institution,' One Student Complains.

DR. LOWELL REPLIES

Critics of University Long Have Opposed Proved Reforms, He Says.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—Harvard University, scarcely having recovered its calm and self-satisfaction following the flurry over the admission of Jewish students, is starting up to face another charge to-day, that negroes were barred from their million dollar freshman dormitories.

"Harvard is turning into a Southern institution, the colored man is not wanted, and every distinction that can be made to make us drop out is being made," declared George McKinnon, a prominent member of the Nile Club, to-day.

The Nile Club is composed of the colored students at the Cambridge institution, and the club members viewed with satisfaction the action of the alumni in starting a drive to send to the Harvard authorities a countrywide protest against any discrimination against colored men.

During the war Edwin B. Jourdain, now a student in the college of business administration, was admitted to Standish Hall, a freshman dormitory. Jourdain states that he was treated with courtesy and no distinction was shown.

Three Students Barred.

After he left the freshman class three colored students attempted to gain admittance to the freshman dormitory. They were told it was full, and they had to room elsewhere. Last summer Cecil Blue of Washington and William Knox, Jr., of New Bedford, were excluded from the freshman dormitories. The presence of Jourdain and Ned Gourdine, Harvard's world record board jumper, caused Annapolis in Virginia to cancel track meets with Harvard in 1921.

The committee, which is asking Harvard graduates to sign a petition that this race distinction be abandoned, is headed by the Rev. William Channing Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., distinguished Unitarian minister and author, and Moorfield Storey, '66, of Boston.

Mr. Storey was private secretary to Charles Sumner just after the civil war, having been president of the Massachusetts Bar Association and overseer at Harvard, and is now president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Rev. Gannett matriculated at Harvard with the class of '86 in the very heat of the abolitionist movement.

Lowell Replies to Critics.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard speaking at the dinner of Associated Harvard Clubs to-night before an audience of more than 2,000 Harvard alumni, defended both the university and himself in emphatic manner against the charge of criticism which recently has been directed against the university for its attitude upon the racial question.

"When ex-President Eliot introduced the elective system at Harvard the majority of the graduates have thoroughly disapproved of the new policy," he said. "When Harvard adopted the present system of teaching law, which has now become recognized as the greatest in the world, the great majority of the graduates have thoroughly disapproved of the new policy. When Harvard adopted the present system of teaching law, which has now become recognized as the greatest in the world, the great majority of the graduates have thoroughly disapproved of the new policy."

"When the Harvard Medical School established its present policy, which has led it to the leading position among the medical schools of this country, its policy was constantly criticized. The whole history of Harvard has been one of struggles and disagreements, but its growth has been a healthy one."

Replies From Alumni Favorable.

Since last Saturday the seven Harvard graduates who have constituted themselves a committee to bring pressure to bear upon President Lowell of Harvard to force him to rescind the order that no negroes may live in the freshman dormitories at Cambridge, have received sixty replies to their appeal for alumni aid. All but four or five of these letters uphold this committee, which contends that Harvard has resorted to Jim Crow tactics to discourage the negro from attending Harvard.

It was declared that the committee sent mailing its letters to the alumni just one week ago and that it hopes to have 500 signatures to the memorial it will present to Dr. Lowell at the next meeting of the Harvard corporation. The intention is to have the petitioners represent the older graduates for the most part, and it will be clearly stated that this protest has nothing to do with the recent agitation concerning Jewish matriculation.

Only two of the Harvard overseers could be located in New York city yesterday and neither of them would talk about the matter. Federal Judge Julius W. Mack declared he would have "nothing to say about Harvard." The other overseer insisted his name be omitted even from mention of his refusal to talk.

Enough to Quench the Thirst of Civilization

New York's water system—according to statistics—could supply the whole world with drinking water for a year—170,000,000,000 gallons being stored in the reservoirs. Best of all, the water is pure, and it is from this pure drinking water—filtered 4 extra times—that Knickerbocker Ice is made—enough to cool the water that quenches the thirst of thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers.

Knickerbocker has 21 plants in the Metropolitan district. They work winter and summer to give New York ice protection—freedom from any fear of an ice panic.

IMMIGRANTS TO PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM, June 16.—Jewish immigrants to the number of 799 entered Palestine during May. This makes a total of 4,400 such immigrants since January 1.

Enough to Quench the Thirst of Civilization

New York's water system—according to statistics—could supply the whole world with drinking water for a year—170,000,000,000 gallons being stored in the reservoirs. Best of all, the water is pure, and it is from this pure drinking water—filtered 4 extra times—that Knickerbocker Ice is made—enough to cool the water that quenches the thirst of thousands upon thousands of New Yorkers.

Knickerbocker has 21 plants in the Metropolitan district. They work winter and summer to give New York ice protection—freedom from any fear of an ice panic.

Knickerbocker

ICE

Company

## DRY LAW ATTACKED AT BROOKLYN RALLY

Audience Gradually Warms Up to Asking for Repeal of Volstead Act.

LUKE STAPLETON SPEAKS

Says Idaho and Arizona Senators Should Not Regulate New York.

Prohibition was attacked last night at the first mass meeting of the newly formed Brooklyn branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment at the Academy of Music. The crowd was not so large as expected, and only two of the several rows of chairs that had been reserved on the stage for prominent guests were occupied, but the orchestra, the balcony and the gallery were fairly well filled.

The audience was slow to warm up to the spirit of the meeting, although the speakers received the customary applause at the close of their talks, but enthusiasm gradually was developed, so that when a resolution urging modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer was offered it was passed with cheer.

Luke D. Stapleton, former Justice of the Supreme Court, presided, and was the first speaker. He said: "It is hardly fair to say that two Senators from Arizona or Idaho should have a say in the regulation of the habits and tastes of the millions of people in New York."

Col. R. H. Gillett, who was with the 10th Infantry in France, cited instances of prohibition enforcement upstate in which honest and law-abiding citizens had been shot, abused and subjected to indignities by armed prohibition agents who he referred to as "our employees, who receive their wages from the income taxes which we pay." He severely criticized the practice of searching without due process of law.

B. Edgar Chisolm of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor declared that prohibition in its present form is a detriment to the country and a step backward. He said it had thrown obstacles in the path of the citizen and the wage earner, such as unemployment, disrespect for law, huge taxes, class feeling, abuse of power, graft, criminal acts and business stagnation. The people would revolt against such a law were it not for their sense of humor, he said, and added: "Any law requiring in peacetime armed men and gunboats to enforce it is a disgraceful and a dangerous one."

Other speakers were Morris W. Corey, vice-president of the New York State division of the association; Dr. Edward E. Hicks and County Judge Reuben L. Haskell of Brooklyn.

CONVICTION IN CASE LIKE WARD'S REVERSED

Court Upholds Stern's Self-Defense Plea in Killing.

William Stern, a jewelry salesman, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree before Judge Talley in General Sessions in June, 1921, and sentenced to from ten to twenty years in prison, yesterday won a new trial when the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court unanimously reversed the judgment. Stern, who is 34 years old, and lives at 22 West 11th street, was tried on a charge of having shot and killed Paul Boitano in October, 1920, at 108 West Thirty-ninth street. He admitted the shooting, but declared it had been in self-defense after a holdup. In this respect the case bears a striking similarity to Walter S. Ward's story of how he killed Clarence Peters.

Stern's confession of the offense and the inability of the prosecution to produce eye witnesses to the killing were points raised in the opinion of the higher court, the latter according to Justice Dowling, who wrote the opinion, being the "real issue in the case." He added that Judge Talley's charge to the jury may have left the impression that a defendant raising the issue of self-defense should not only show the ground of his defense but prove it. The court holds the burden of proof is still upon the prosecution.

FRANKLIN SIMON MEN'S SHOPS

## Men's Summer Underwear

From Madras to Silk Depending on the Price and Dependable at All Prices

Just note how it's finished, in the armholes, the neck, the trunks and the buttonholes. Not a hurried stitch anywhere, but every one of them a visible manifestation of workmanship thoroughly and efficiently done. Made for this summer, but good for several. And as cool in the price as on the person.

Two-Piece Suits \$1.00 to \$6.50 per garment

Union Suits . . \$1.50 to \$12.00 per garment

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Streets—Street Level

Store Open All Day on Saturday during June

## SUMMONS FOR BROKER ON WOMAN'S COMPLAINT

Diverted \$12,000 in Bonds to Own Use, She Charges.

Magistrate Max S. Levine in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon issued a summons, returnable next Wednesday, for W. L. Thompson, a real estate and insurance broker of the firm of Thompson, Austin & Co., at 141 Broadway. The summons was obtained by Mrs. Sarah Van Pelt of 215 West 101st street, through her attorney, Daniel F. Nugent, at 230 Madison avenue, upon alleged information furnished to the magistrate that Thompson diverted to illegal use \$12,000 in Union Pacific bonds which Mrs. Van Pelt had given him to be used as collateral in the purchase of other stocks.

Mrs. Van Pelt's attorney said last night that Mrs. Van Pelt gave Thompson 100 shares of Union Pacific stock to be used as collateral in the purchase of other stocks, and that a subsequent investigation "showed that Thompson did not need the \$12,000 collateral and did not use it for her account."

Thompson admitted he had handled investments for Mrs. Van Pelt but declared the money had been wiped out through legitimate deals in her behalf.

Gidding  
56th Street FIFTH AVENUE 57th Street

Will Close Out Today About Fifty Street and Sport Suits at \$35 (Values to \$75)

Desirable models in straightline and box-coated styles for town, country or travel wear. Of homespuns, twill and novelty fabrics, light and dark shades.

## Every Process—

that Borden's Grade A milk goes through, brings to you milk of quality and cleanliness.